



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22295
1 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 1 MARCH 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE
OF ISRAEL TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE
SECRETARY-GENERAL

I wish to draw your attention to the role played by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) in Iraq's unprovoked acts of aggression against various States in the Middle East, including Israel.

PLO officials have repeatedly backed Iraq's aggression and its defiance of binding Security Council resolutions, having hailed it as "the battle for Palestine". They have added their voice and arms to Iraqi efforts aimed at undermining other Arab States in the region, urging Iraq to cross the brink of war.

Casting itself as an unabashed supporter of Iraqi aggression, with renewed fervour since the start of the Gulf crisis, the PLO has exhorted Saddam Hussein to resort to the illegal use of force and to employ his arsenal of weapons of mass destruction against the civilian population of Israel.

Since 18 January 1991 Iraq has launched 39 Scud missiles at Israeli cities, causing scores of casualties and considerable damage to property.

While the international community has reacted with revulsion to these unprovoked acts of aggression against the civilian population of a country not involved in the hostilities, the PLO has responded with exuberance. This attitude, which applauds aggression, should be a cause of serious concern for States Members of the United Nations.

PLO verbal plaudits have been accompanied by action. Arafat has instructed his followers to support Saddam Hussein against the international coalition and has attempted to draw Israel into the war by calling for acts of terrorism both within Israel and throughout the world. As part of that effort, the PLO has fired scores of Katyusha rockets from Southern Lebanon and has attempted to infiltrate armed groups across Israel's boundaries. The PLO has sought to gather information on potential targets and on missile landing-sites for Iraqi intelligence. Moreover, it has contributed to the Iraqi disinformation campaign by alleging Israeli participation in the Gulf War.

S/22295
English
Page 2

The above constitutes clear evidence as to the true character of the PLO. It is time for Governments and international organizations to draw the inevitable conclusions regarding this organization. Attached is an annex containing a selection of statements by PLO officials supporting Iraq's aggression and terrorism on its behalf.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Yoram ARIDOR
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

PLO statements in support of Iraq

I. SUPPORT FOR IRAQI AGGRESSION

Arafat:

"We now ask this question to those who inquire about the Palestinian position. We ask: Where does Israel stand in this confrontation? ... We can only be in the trench hostile to zionism and its imperialist allies." (Sawt al-Sha'b, 4 September 1990)

"I say welcome, welcome, welcome to war ... Iraq and Palestine represent a common will. We will be side by side and after the great battle, God willing, we will pray together in Jerusalem ... The Iraqi fighters and the Palestinian stone-throwers have an appointment with victory together." (The Associated Press, 7 January 1991)

Speaking of Saddam: "I am not his ally. He is my ally, he is the strongest ally to my people and their occupation." (Canadian Broadcasting Service, 7 January 1991)

"Yasir Arafat expressed the support of the Palestinian Arab people and their leadership in the face of the imperialist-Zionist aggression. He asserted that Palestine and Iraq are standing in the same trench to regain Arab rights." (Baghdad INA, 14 January 1991)

Speaking of Saddam: "Mountain, O mountain, the wind will not move you." (Monte Carlo, 30 January 1991)

"We stand alongside the Iraqi people since our struggle against the Americans and their allies is the Palestinian struggle." (Agence France Presse, 9 February 1991)

"These are fabulous days for our Arab nation, as we are witnessing the mythical steadfastness of the Iraqi people and its heroic army commanded by my knightly brother Saddam ... This is the mother of battles, waged for the mother of causes, our beloved Palestine." (Algiers, Voice of Palestine, 11 February 1991)

On 25 February Arafat sent a message of support to Saddam Hussein following the launching of the ground offensive against Iraq.

In it, Arafat pays tribute to "the fight of the people and the army of Iraq against American hegemony and dictatorship."

"In this historic and crucial moment for our nation," declares the chief of the PLO, "I pray for your victory and promise you the support of our people, who fight the same war to protect the honour, nobility, security and existence of our nation." (Agence France Presse, 25 February 1991)

Farouk Kaddoumi ("Foreign Minister"):

"We Palestinians are 100 per cent behind Iraq against the American aggression." (Die Presse, Vienna, 31 January 1991)

Hani al-Hassan (Arafat's chief political adviser):

"We have coordinated our plans to fight with Iraq in one trench." (The Associated Press, 12 December 1990)

Excerpts from PLO Executive Council statement:

"We call today for a firm stand ... on the side of the steadfast and combatant Iraq in the confrontation of the American-Zionist-Atlantic aggression ... The PLO calls on all the peoples of our nation and its dynamic forces to participate in the battle of confronting the American and allied aggression ... The PLO extends a salute of military brotherhood to the steadfast people of Iraq and its militant President Saddam Hussein and the valiant Iraqi army ..." (Algiers, Voice of Palestine, 29 January 1991)

II. SUPPORT FOR IRAQI MISSILE ATTACKS AGAINST ISRAEL

Arafat:

Addressing a public rally in Baghdad on 29 March 1990, while standing beside Saddam Hussein, Arafat declared that both leaders would enter Jerusalem victoriously, with Saddam mounted on a white horse, fighting Israel with stones, rifles and the "El-Abed" - Iraq's long-range missiles. (The Associated Press, 29 March 1990)

"The Iraqi military will resort to its chemical and biological weapons and the first missile will be directed at Israel." (Reuters, 5 November 1990)

"The Palestinian stone in Jerusalem has turned into that binary missile in Baghdad." (Algiers, Voice of Palestine, 31 December 1990)

"The Palestinian stones in Jerusalem would become chemical missiles from Baghdad." (Baghdad, Voice of Palestine, 31 December 1990)

"We will answer the Zionist enemy and say to him in 1991: a land without the Israeli or Zionist people. This land is Arab, Arab, Arab, Palestinian in her face and Arab in her heart ... The holy Palestinian stone in the hand of the Palestinian child will turn into the binary missile - this is a symphony." (Baghdad Television, 31 December 1990)

The Iraqi missiles "took the air out of the Israeli balloon." (Al-Houriiyyah, Reuters, 23 January 1991)

Abu Iyad (Arafat's second in command):

"What they need is a missile that will put them in their place." (Al-Dustur, 2 January 1991)

Farouk Kaddoumi:

"Kaddoumi does not regret Iraqi missile attacks against Israel: 'When someone fights our enemy, we are pleased'" (Vienna Domestic Service, 31 January 1991)

Hawatimah (Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP)):

"The Iraqi bombardment of Israel is a real wedding and the punishment for Zionist aggression." (Arab Voice of Lebanon, 20 January 1991)

"DFLP today hailed the Iraqi missile attack on Israel. Hawatimah said that this action calls for celebration by the Palestinians." (Radio Monte Carlo, 20 January 1991)

"Hawatimah described the launching of the Iraqi missiles at Tel Aviv as a cause of 'real rejoicing' for the Palestinians." (Al-Ahali, Egypt, 22 January 1991)

"When they say that the missiles that fall on Israeli towns fall on populated areas, we would say: it is a tit for tat ... We all must have seen ... how the Algerian youth called out in one voice: 'O beloved Iraq, strike, strike Tel Aviv'. In saying this, they speak for all peoples ..." (Algiers Radio, 29 January 1991)

Habash (Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP)):

"Iraq has restored its credibility by launching missiles against Israel, causing great satisfaction among the ranks of the Palestinian people." (Voice of the Mountain, 20 January 1991)

"PFLP said that by pounding Tel Aviv and other Zionist colonialist gatherings, Iraq has carried out the promises it issued before the war. This resulted in great relief among the Palestinian people's ranks." (Baghdad Domestic Service, 20 January 1991)

Abu al-Abbas (PFLP):

"Our masses in the occupied homeland have seen the enemy's forces trembling with fear and rushing to shelters to escape the Iraqi missiles, which crushed the heads of the Zionist occupiers ... Palestine will, God willing, be liberated. Today, the missiles of Iraq reached Tel Aviv. Tomorrow, the march of the believers will reach holy Jerusalem." (Baghdad Domestic Service, 19 January 1991)

Abbas Zaki Mazid (PLO Central Committee member):

"For the first time in history Tel Aviv has been bombarded and an Arab leadership has proven by a premeditated action that al-Hussein missiles reach Tel Aviv and all strategic targets in the Zionist entity. Shamir and all the arrogant forces were struck with fear and are totally impotent in the face of the fabulous steadfastness and tremendous combat capability of the secret Iraqi cavalry ... You have given the Palestinian people the most beautiful gifts ... The al-Hussein missiles constitute the most important gift in this dark era." (Baghdad Radio, 8 February 1991)

Muhammad Jihad (PLO official responsible for military affairs in Jordan):

"We are happy about the Scud missile attacks on Israel." (Berlin, Der Morgen, 30 January 1991)

Yasser Abd Rabbo (PLO Executive Committee member):

"... said Iraq has the right to attack Israel, as it is one of the parties in the confrontation. When asked about the firing of Iraqi missiles against Israel he praised the action." (French, British news agencies, 20 January 1991)

"The missiles have toppled the myth of the Israeli security barrier." (Baghdad Radio, 8 February 1991)

"Palestinian sources in South Lebanon said the purpose of the Katyusha attack was to do 'what the Iraqi Scuds had not yet succeeded in doing: to drag Israel into the Gulf war. When the Israelis react with fire, we shall turn this into an Israeli-Arab war'. The sources reported that Arafat has ordered the attack 'to defend innocent people in Iraq.'" (Agence France Presse, 29 January 1991)

III. FALSE ALLEGATIONS AS TO ISRAEL'S PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR

Arafat:

"I have information that Israel has been totally implicated in the war from the start ... Some of their planes participate in the attacks ... Moreover, there are missiles used by the Israeli Army from the Negev desert near Dimona against the western part of Iraq." (Paris Antenne-2 Television Network, 29 January 1991)

"Who said that Israel is not participating? Israel is taking part with its aircraft, its aircraft are deployed alongside United States aircraft at a number of bases ... there is now shelling from the Negev. The United States is covering this up and saying that submarines deployed in the Red Sea are doing the shelling. This is not correct. The shelling is originating from surface-to-surface missile launchers in the Negev." (Radio Monte Carlo, 30 January 1991)

Yasser Abd Rabbo:

Claimed that Israel, since the beginning of the war, has deployed aircraft in Turkish bases. (Agence France Presse, Reuters, 20 January 1991)

PLO representative in Mexico:

"Israel brought hundreds of Palestinians to the Israeli nuclear centre in the Negev so that they can serve as 'human shields' against a possible Iraqi missile attack." (Uno Más Uno, 1 February 1991)

Bassam Abu-Sharif (adviser to Yasser Arafat):

"The B-52 bombers are being drawn from bases in Britain, Spain, Diego Garcia and Israel." (Reuters, 4 February)

"Abu-Sharif said the stationing of Patriot missiles in Israel was proof that Israel is now 'part of the war'." (Monte Carlo, 21 January 1991)

IV. TERRORISM IN SUPPORT OF IRAQ

Yasser Arafat is supplying the Iraqi intelligence services with hundreds of Tunisian, Algerian and Moroccan passports to assist the Iraqis in attacking American and other targets. (Rhein-Pfalz, 22 January 1991)

Hawatimah:

Each and every Arab people is called upon to besiege and strike at United States, British, and French interests wherever their hands can reach." (Algiers Radio, 29 January 1991)

George Habash:

"The Palestinian fedayeen will strike Western targets hostile to Iraq." (Radio Monte Carlo, 31 January 1991)

Muhammad Jihad:

"The PLO has stated that it will support Iraq all it can in order to face the United States-Israeli aggression. This means an armed fight against our enemy Israel, with guns, bombs and knives." (Berlin, Der Morgen, 30 January 1991)

Yasser Abd Rabbo:

"The Palestinian fighters who launched an attack today against a convoy of the Israeli enemy in the heart of the Negev near the Dimona reactor are not only brothers-in-arms to the Iraqi fighters on the front, but share one destiny with her. Together, the Palestinian and Iraqi rifles are conducting the battle for the national destiny." (Baghdad Radio, 8 February 1991)

Abd al-Rahim Ahmad (PLO Executive Committee member):

"We urge the masses of our Arab nation and the Muslims to expand the theater of confrontations over the whole world. They must strike violently all United States interests and institutions everywhere." (INA, 22 January 1991)

Zayid Wahbah (PLO representative in Lebanon):

"When the shooting begins on Iraqi forces, the Palestinian forces will attack American interests in Palestine, outside Palestine and around the world." (Voice of the People, 14 January 1991)

"We'll act from Lebanon, Amman, Cairo and Damascus and orders have been given to fighters to prepare to attack United States and British interests around the world." (Agence France Presse, 16 January 1991)

"Zayid Wahbah called for attacking the interests of the coalition members and fighting the United States and Israel under the leadership of the president of Iraq." (Reuters, 27 January 1991)

V. THE PLO IN LEBANON: OPENING A SECOND MISSILE FRONT AGAINST ISRAEL

"Palestinian sources have said that Palestinian leader Yasir Arafat has called on the Palestinians in Lebanon to fight on the side of Iraq if a war breaks out in the Gulf. Palestinian sources also said that approximately 6,000 Palestinian fighters in the Sidon area have been placed on high alert." (Voice of Lebanon, 14 January 1991)

Arafat:

Concerning firing rockets at Israel, Arafat said, "It is our legal right" (Radio Monte Carlo, 30 January 1991)

Hawatimah:

"I call upon all PLO detachments to join the national Lebanese forces in the carrying out of fedayeen operations against the Zionist occupation forces in Southern Lebanon so that we can divert the largest possible power of the Israeli Army away from the battlefront with Iraq. I call on all PLO detachments ... to join in the fedayeen operations in Southern Lebanon and in the heart of Israel so that we prevent the Israeli forces from having a free hand ..." (Algiers Radio, 28 January 1991)

"DFLP ... called for clashing with and using arms against the Israeli enemy whenever possible and urged all the Palestinian fighters in Southern Lebanon to ... confront the Israeli enemy with arms and fire in order to open a new front with the enemy forces and zionism." (Amman, Al-Ra'y, 29 January 1991)

Zayid Wahbah:

"Zayid Wahbah has threatened that the PLO will shell deep inside Israel if the international alliance continues its raids on Iraqi civilians and installations. Wahbah said: Do not forget that we are struggling alongside Iraq, and that Southern Lebanon is an open front to contribute to the defence of Iraq." (Voice of Lebanon, 28 January 1991)

"Wahbah told AFP on 28 January that the PLO military forces are ready to launch attacks and bombardments deep inside Israel, if the bombardment of Iraqi civilians and institutions continues ... He added that one should not forget the PLO is fighting on the side of Iraq, and South Lebanon is an open front ... He called on the other Arab States bordering on Israel to fulfil their obligation and strike the Israeli enemy in order to thwart the destruction of Iraq ... these countries should enable Palestinian and Arab fighters to join in the battle from their own fronts." (Agence France Presse, 28 January 1991)

"We will respond to the attacks against Iraq by hitting targets inside Israel ... we view ourselves as part of the campaign in the Gulf." (Reuters, 29 and 30 January 1991)

Saher Habash (PLO Executive Committee member):

"The Fatah bases, the Palestinian resistance and the Lebanese national resistance front in Southern Lebanon have opened a front in South Lebanon against the Zionist enemy, in support of the just Arab front which Iraq is defending. This front will be an effective armed front in support of Iraq. He called for the opening of another front against the Zionist enemy from the Syrian-Palestinian border." (Al-Jumhuriya, Iraqi News Agency, 1 February 1991)

"In Sidon in Southern Lebanon, a PLO spokesman affirmed that Palestinian fighters shelled four settlements in northern Israel at dawn today. He indicated that 80 Grad projectiles were fired at the settlements of Metulla, Misgav Am, Kefar Gil'adi, and Nahariya." (Radio Monte Carlo, 29 January 1991)

"Palestinian sources in South Lebanon have announced the establishment of a unified military command embracing all Palestinian organizations to coordinate military action and open a front against Israel in South Lebanon to support Iraq." (Voice of Lebanon, 5 February 1991)

"A member of the PLO military leadership in Lebanon, Lt. Cl. Amran, said that Arafat and the PLO command gave instructions to increase the struggle against Israel in response to her military cooperation in the Gulf ... He said: 'The implementation of the instructions has already begun with the bombardment of a number of Zionist settlements in the Galilee ...'" (Agence France Presse, 29 January 1991)

"The PLO spokesman said the PLO has decided to carry out qualitative operations and escalate the armed struggle against Israel in solidarity with Iraq." (Free Lebanon Radio, 4 February 1991)



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22296
1 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NOTE VERBALE DATED 1 MARCH 1991 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF
NEW ZEALAND TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations presents his compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to his note requesting regular reports on action taken by the New Zealand Government in implementation of Security Council resolution 661 (1990).

New Zealand provided assistance to Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and the Philippines (and indirectly to Jordan) in September 1990 by flying 1,532 refugees from Amman to their home countries. Details of this assistance, and carriage of milk powder to Egyptian Red Crescent Society, are attached together with a statement made by the then Prime Minister of New Zealand concerning the various airlifts.

Annex I

Press statement dated 21 September 1990 by the
Prime Minister of New Zealand

The Prime Minister, Mike Moore, said today that an RNZAF Boeing 727 in the Gulf would make seven more flights to carry Asian refugees out of Jordan over the next week.

Mr. Moore said the extra flights to India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Pakistan and the Philippines would make New Zealand's involvement in the international Gulf operation the biggest peacetime relief operation since Cyclone Tracey hit Darwin in 1974.

Mr. Moore said he had already received many messages of thanks, including one from President Aquino, for the work New Zealand had done in taking refugees out of the Gulf.

"Although our means are modest, no one can fault the constructive part we have played in the international response to the Gulf crisis.

"Yet again New Zealanders can be found waging peace internationally - we should all be proud.

"We have voiced our opposition to Hussein's actions, we have quarantined Iraq's economy with UN sanctions, and we have helped save people stranded after the invasion.

"Every day our diplomatic staff in Iraq work to allow the remaining New Zealanders to leave Baghdad and Kuwait."

Mr. Moore said New Zealand's involvement in the international airlift of refugees had been in three stages.

An RNZAF Hercules took a load of milk powder to the Egyptian Red Crescent organization in Cairo, to help feed the Egyptian refugees from the Gulf conflict.

The Hercules then ferried two loads of Pakistani refugees (over 200 people) from Jordan to Pakistan, then flew 84 Filipino refugees home to Manila before returning to New Zealand.

The third stage was now under way, with an RNZAF Boeing 727 diverted from the Battle of Britain commemorations to provide additional refugee flights from Jordan.

Mr. Moore said the Boeing crew had expanded the planes carrying capacity to 120 people.

"At the end of this stage we will have helped more than 1,600 Asian refugees escape from the Gulf crisis."

He said it was estimated that the operation would cost around \$2.6 million.

Mr. Moore praised the work of all New Zealanders involved in the huge effort to coordinate the airlifts.

"It usually takes weeks to obtain the necessary flight clearance from other countries. These relief operations involve a large number of overnights and landings in other countries and the clearances have had to be obtained at very short notice.

"Our airforce and our embassies, particularly in the Middle East, have been working almost around the clock.

"They have all done a great job," Mr. Moore said.

Annex II

New Zealand Defence Force Assistance in Middle East Crisis

1. Tasks carried out to date:

- | | | |
|----|-----------------|--|
| a. | 30 Aug.-4 Sept. | 35,000 lb milk powder flown to Cairo and delivered to Red Crescent Society. (NEH 935) |
| b. | 7 and 8 Sept. | 179 Pakistani refugees from Amman to Karachi. |
| c. | 9 Sept. | 84 refugees uplifted from Amman and flown to the Philippines. Aircraft then returned to New Zealand. |
| d. | 13 Sept. | 123 refugees Amman to Karachi. (NGB 921) |
| e. | 15 Sept. | 117 refugees Amman to Karachi. |
| f. | 17 and 18 Sept. | 92 refugees Amman to Philippines. |
| g. | 21 Sept. | 111 refugees Amman to Dacca. |
| h. | 22 Sept. | 121 refugees Amman to Colombo. |
| i. | 23 Sept. | 129 refugees Amman to Bombay. (Aircraft backloaded 8,000 lb of rice to Amman) |
| j. | 24 Sept. | 120 refugees Amman to Dacca. |
| k. | 25 Sept. | 122 refugees Amman to Dacca. |
| l. | 25 Sept. | 127 refugees Amman to Dacca. |
| m. | 27 Sept. | 127 refugees Amman to Dacca. |
| n. | 29 Sept. | 80 refugees Amman to Manila. The aircraft then returned to New Zealand arriving on 1 Oct. |

2. The breakdown of the statistics of the tasks to date are as follows:

- | | |
|----|--|
| a. | Total hours for NGB 921 from first departure Amman until final arrival Manila 157.5. |
| b. | Total hours for NEH 935 99.5. |

c. Number of refugees carried to:

Pakistan	419	plus one cat
India	129	
Sri Lanka	121	
Bangladesh	607	
Philippines	<u>256</u>	
Total	<u>1 532</u>	



General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/46/98
S/22297
1 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Forty-sixth session
Items 36 and 67 of the preliminary list*
LAW OF THE SEA
STRENGTHENING OF SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION
IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

SECURITY COUNCIL
Forty-sixth year

Letter dated 1 March 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the letter of the Permanent Representative of Greece dated 19 February 1991 (A/46/87-S/22243) in which he quotes two sentences from a speech delivered by President Turgut Ozal and goes on to draw conclusions about Turkey's foreign policy on the basis of this quotation derived from a newspaper report.

If the Permanent Representative of Greece had quoted President Ozal's speech more thoroughly, instead of quoting from it selectively, it would have become evident that the theme of this speech was a description of Turkey's peaceful foreign policy, its desire to maintain friendly relations with all of its neighbours, and a reaffirmation of Turkey's determination and ability to stand up to any foreign threat directed at its security. In fact, in the paragraph preceding the passage quoted by the Permanent Representative of Greece, President Ozal had reiterated that Turkish policy towards its neighbours derived its inspiration from the guiding principle of Turkey's foreign policy, which is, Peace in the World.

It has been stressed on all occasions that Turkey does not threaten Greece and has no designs on Greece's territorial integrity. Turkey's policies towards Greece clearly demonstrate this. The objective of Turkey's policies vis-à-vis Greece is the establishment of friendly relations based on good-neighbourliness and cooperation. That is why Turkey favours the resolution of outstanding bilateral issues through dialogue and negotiations.

* A/46/50.

Greece, on the other hand, has created an artificial Turkish threat and is using this imaginary threat to pursue a policy of hostility towards Turkey. This hostile Greek policy is manifested in all international forums. The document A/46/87-S/22243 is yet another instance of this hostile policy. The motive behind Greece's policy of hostility is the knowledge that Turkey will not allow Athens to pursue its expansionism in the Aegean Sea. This expansionism is a fundamental element of instability and constitutes a threat to the region's peace and security.

As riparian States, both Greece and Turkey have rights and interests in the Aegean Sea. By expanding the breadth of its territorial waters, Greece would like to extend Greek sovereignty over the high seas, the international airspace of the Aegean as well as over the as yet undemarcated continental shelf. If successful, such a policy would clearly violate the principles of equity, given the special configuration of the Aegean Sea. This would be so because the Aegean is a semi-enclosed sea with over three thousand Greek islands. As a consequence, approximately one half of the Aegean Sea is already under Greek sovereignty. If Greece were to expand its territorial waters beyond the present six-mile limit, the Aegean Sea would become a sort of Greek lake with practically no international waters left. This would deprive Turkey of fishing and other rights which it has enjoyed over the centuries and would completely upset the present balance of rights between the two riparian States of the Aegean Sea. Obviously, Turkey cannot accept this. Any action of this kind by one country which would seriously affect the interests of another country and which would result in a grave injustice would constitute a clear case of abuse of right. Were Greece to attempt to carry out such a fait accompli, this would drastically restrict the rights and interests not only of Turkey, but of third countries as well.

Turkey has made known on numerous occasions that an expansion by Greece of its territorial waters in the Aegean Sea would bring about very serious consequences. In such circumstances, Turkey would not hesitate to take whatever measures are necessary to safeguard its rights and interests.

Taking advantage of the Gulf crisis, Greece has proceeded with the militarization of the eastern Aegean islands in clear contravention of international treaties. It has also falsified the number of its AMX-30 tanks in the notifications that it has to submit under the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, with the intention, presumably, of secretly redeploying these tanks. These sinister actions suggest that Greece might be contemplating some new fait accompli in the Aegean Sea.

It was against this background that President Ozal felt the need to state, once again, that Turkey would not allow Greece to engage in expansionist adventures in the Aegean.

A/46/98
S/22297
English
Page 3

I would be grateful if you could have this letter circulated as a document of the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, under the same items as document A/46/87-S/22243, namely, items 36 and 67 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mustafa AKSIN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22298
1 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Belgium, France, Romania, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United States of America and Zaire: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling and reaffirming its resolutions 660 (1990), 661 (1990), 662 (1990), 664 (1990), 665 (1990), 666 (1990), 667 (1990), 669 (1990), 670 (1990), 674 (1990), 677 (1990), and 678 (1990),

Recalling the obligations of Member States under Article 25 of the Charter,

Recalling paragraph 9 of resolution 661 (1990) regarding assistance to the Government of Kuwait and paragraph 3 (c) of that resolution regarding supplies strictly for medical purposes and, in humanitarian circumstances, foodstuffs,

Taking note of the letters of the Foreign Minister of Iraq confirming Iraq's agreement to comply fully with all of the resolutions noted above (S/22275), and stating its intention to release prisoners of war immediately (S/22273),

Taking note of the suspension of offensive combat operations by the forces of Kuwait and the Member States cooperating with Kuwait pursuant to resolution 678 (1990),

Bearing in mind the need to be assured of Iraq's peaceful intentions, and the objective in resolution 678 (1990) of restoring international peace and security in the region,

Underlining the importance of Iraq taking the necessary measures which would permit a definitive end to the hostilities,

Affirming the commitment of all Member States to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq and Kuwait, and noting the intention expressed by the Member States cooperating under paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 678 (1990) to bring their military presence in Iraq to an end as soon as possible consistent with achieving the objectives of the resolution,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter,

1. Affirms that all twelve resolutions noted above continue to have full force and effect;

2. Demands that Iraq implement its acceptance of all twelve resolutions noted above and in particular that Iraq:

(a) Rescind immediately its actions purporting to annex Kuwait;

(b) Accept in principle its liability under international law for any loss, damage, or injury arising in regard to Kuwait and third States, and their nationals and corporations, as a result of the invasion and illegal occupation of Kuwait by Iraq;

(c) Immediately release under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Red Cross Societies, or Red Crescent Societies, all Kuwaiti and third country nationals detained by Iraq and return the remains of any deceased Kuwaiti and third country nationals so detained; and

(d) Immediately begin to return all Kuwaiti property seized by Iraq, to be completed in the shortest possible period;

3. Further demands that Iraq:

(a) Cease hostile or provocative actions by its forces against all Member States, including missile attacks and flights of combat aircraft;

(b) Designate military commanders to meet with counterparts from the forces of Kuwait and the Member States cooperating with Kuwait pursuant to resolution 678 (1990) to arrange for the military aspects of a cessation of hostilities at the earliest possible time;

(c) Arrange for immediate access to and release of all prisoners of war under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross and return the remains of any deceased personnel of the forces of Kuwait and the Member States cooperating with Kuwait pursuant to resolution 678 (1990); and

(d) Provide all information and assistance in identifying Iraqi mines, booby traps and other explosives as well as any chemical and biological weapons and material in Kuwait, in areas of Iraq where forces of Member States cooperating with Kuwait pursuant to resolution 678 (1990) are present temporarily, and in the adjacent waters;

4. Recognizes that during the period required for Iraq to comply with paragraphs 2 and 3 above, the provisions of paragraph 2 of resolution 678 (1990) remain valid;

5. Welcomes the decision of Kuwait and the Member States cooperating with Kuwait pursuant to resolution 678 (1990) to provide access and to commence immediately the release of Iraqi prisoners of war as required by the terms of the Third Geneva Convention of 1949, under the auspices of the International Committee of the Red Cross;

6. Requests all Member States, as well as the United Nations, the specialized agencies and other international organizations in the United Nations system, to take all appropriate action to cooperate with the Government and people of Kuwait in the reconstruction of their country;

7. Decides that Iraq shall notify the Secretary-General and the Security Council when it has taken the actions set out above;

8. Decides that in order to secure the rapid establishment of a definitive end to the hostilities, the Security Council remains actively seized of the matter.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22299
1 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 1 MARCH 1991 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE
PERMANENT MISSION OF INDONESIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED
TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the statement by
H.E. Mr. Ali Alatas, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia
dated 28 February 1991 on the situation in the Persian Gulf.

I would be grateful if the text of the statement could be circulated as a
document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nugroho WISNUMURTI
Ambassador
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

Annex

Statement by H.E. Mr. Ali Alatas, Foreign Minister of the Republic
of Indonesia, dated 28 February 1991 on the situation in the
Persian Gulf

The Government of Indonesia welcomes the announcement by the United States, on behalf of the Coalition Forces, of the suspension of offensive combat operations starting at noon of 28 February 1991. We are also pleased to learn that the Security Council will convene a meeting in which Iraq will convey its decision to comply fully with all the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council.

We therefore fervently hope that steps will be taken towards a cease-fire and that a comprehensive cessation of hostilities will take place. Furthermore we would like to express our hope that the Council will immediately initiate the consideration of the political aspects of the settlement to the Gulf war and appropriate actions to be taken.

Finally, Indonesia shares in the happiness of the people of Kuwait as they regain their freedom and independence in conformity with the United Nations Security Council resolutions.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22300
2 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Cuba: amendment to the draft resolution contained in
document S/22298

Preambular paragraph 1: Delete the words "and reaffirming".



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22301
2 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Cuba: amendment to the draft resolution contained in
document S/22298

Preambular paragraph 2: Delete the words "Article 25 of".



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22302
2 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Cuba: amendment to the draft resolution contained in
document S/22298

Preambular paragraph 5: Delete the words "pursuant to resolution
678 (1990)".



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22303
2 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Cuba: amendment to the draft resolution contained in
document S/22298

Preambular paragraph 6: Replace the phrase starting with "and the objective in resolution ..." by the following: "and the role that the United Nations has to play in restoring and maintaining international peace and security in the region."



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22304
2 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Cuba: amendment to the draft resolution contained in
document S/22298

Preambular paragraph 8: ~~delete~~ the whole paragraph.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22305
2 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Cuba: amendment to the draft resolution contained in
document S/22298

Operative paragraph 1: Replace by the following "Welcomes the restoration of the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kuwait."



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22306
2 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Cuba: amendment to the draft resolution contained in
document S/22298

Insert a new operative paragraph with the following text: "Decides an immediate cease fire."



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22307
2 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Cuba: amendment to the draft resolution contained in
document S/22298

Insert a new operative paragraph with the following text: "Requests the Secretary-General to immediately dispatch a military observer mission to the area with the aim of monitoring and supervising compliance with the cease fire decided above".



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22308
2 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Cuba: amendment to the draft resolution contained in
document S/22298

Operative paragraph 2: Replace the chapeau with the following: "Notes that
Iraq has committed itself to:"



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22309
2 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Cuba: amendment to the draft resolution contained in
document S/22298

Operative paragraph 3: Replace the chapeau with the following: "Further
notes that Iraq is fully willing to:"



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22310
2 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Cuba: amendment to the draft resolution contained in
document S/22298

Operative paragraph 3 (c): between the words "International Committee of the Red Cross" and "return the remains", add the following phrase "and in conformity with Article 118 of the Third Geneva Convention of 1949,".



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22311
2 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Cuba: amendment to the draft resolution contained in
document S/22298

Operative paragraph 3 (d): delete the phrase starting with "in the areas of
Iraq where ..." up to the end of the paragraph.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22312
2 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Cuba: amendment to the draft resolution contained in
document S/22298

Operative paragraph 4: delete.



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22313
2 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Cuba: amendment to the draft resolution contained in
document S/22298

Insert a new operative paragraph with the following wording:

"Affirms the obligation of all member States to fully respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq and Kuwait and notes the commitment of the member States cooperating with Kuwait under paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 678 (1990) to bring their military presence in Iraq to an end as soon as possible."



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22314
2 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Cuba: amendment to the draft resolution contained in
document S/22298

Insert a new operative paragraph with the following text: "Requests the Secretary-General to urgently draw-up plans for the deployment of a United Nations Peace Keeping Force in the area, in consultation with the countries where it would be deployed, and report back to the Security Council for consideration and approval."



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22315
2 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Cuba: amendment to the draft resolution contained in
document S/22298

Insert a new operative paragraph that would read as follows: "Decides to declare null and void all provisions contained in the pertinent resolutions of the Security Council regarding trade in foodstuffs and in all other products essential for the health and well-being of the Iraqi people."



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22316
2 March 1991
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Cuba: amendment to the draft resolution contained
in document S/22298

Insert a further operative paragraph as follows: "Requests all Member States, the United Nations, the specialized agencies, as well as other international organizations to provide, on an urgent basis, humanitarian assistance, including foodstuffs and medical supplies to Iraq and Kuwait."



Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/22317
2 March 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Cuba: amendment to the draft resolution contained in
document S/22298

Operative paragraph 7: Delete.
